THE REBELLION IN TURKEY

s Speculations and Spasms of the Stock Exchange.

AWKWARD ASPECT OF EVENTS.

The Khedive of Egypt Offers Help to the Porte.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY

Project for a South Sclavonic Empire.

POLICY OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Sept. 3, 1875.

The news of this morning must be very vexatious for the real friends of Turkey who are

THE TURKISH BONDHOLDERS. She does not seem to have any other; but perhaps, if the whole truth were known, she is tolerably well protected by the honester part of them. How far, how-ever, the present revolt in the Herzegovina may be a Stock Exchange speculation from first to last is a question which must be appreciated in their own way by the discerning. This much is certain, that if Turkey keeps possession of her Christian provinces and the present business should come to be settled satisfactorily, which there is no grave reason even yet to doubt that it will be, an enormous sum of money will have been gained by speculations in Turkish and Austrian securities. The Turkish national debt is not large, though there is so much talk about it, and if the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is preserved, it could bear a debt at least ten times as heavy. But, nevertheless, Turkish securities are now offered at prices which would produce from twelve to fifteen per cent, and should her credit rise again the buyers of bonds at that figure will have done a very lucrative business, though not a better one than is to be done in English railway shares just now. The fact is, however, that stock jobbers now-adays have become a very powerful class; they will not be content with small gains, and it may be noticed that every autumn, when politicians and Parliament men are everywhere taking their holiday, some sudden riot is made in a remote part of the world by which a good deal of money may be made.

Thus in the present instance the best informed states men in Europe were of opinion that there was very little in the Herzegovina business; yet it has been so adroitly complicated and fomented that the intelligence received, even from trustworthy sources, when eliminated and sifted from the incredible rubbish of rumors, wears a serious look. It is reported from Belgrade that the Turks have, for strategical reasons, set fire to all the woods along the Bosnian frontier. The destruction of property thus occasioned can only be estimated at millions of dollars; but the measure can hardly be blamed from a military point of view, because the rebel bands never fight but under cover, and act altogether by ambushes and night surprises of convoys of provisions. They shoot at small detachments of Turkish troops from trees and hiding places, and then run away. That is the only style of warfare which they comprehend, and thus, but thus only, a few dozen robbers may become as dangerous to regular troops as the French "franc tireurs" were to the Germans in the late European war.

From Constantinople also it is telegraphed that all the blockhouses on the Montenegrin frontier are in the hands of the insurgents, and that two whole battalions of Turkish troops in the south of the Herzegovina are surrounded by the insurgents. Again, it is said on trustworthy authority that there is great excitement in Armenia. It is all about taxes. Turkey, pressed by her bondholders, has been obliged to put the screw or her taxpayers, while the Christian population of the Empire have been told in a hundred ways that if they do not wish to pay government dues they need not do go, and that if they make noise enough they will be exempted from all future payments, at least for awhile Moreover, some very nasty news appears to have been received by the Turkish authorities from Mostar, the principal town of the Herzegovina; and this news is sur sed to be of such an explosive character that the Porte dares not make it public; at all events it is kept secret. Large reinforcements of Turkish troops, how ever, have been hurriedly sent to Trebenje and to

preserve a strict neutrality; and as the estates of his anced wife (Miss Keshko) are situated on Russian soil, the Prince will certainly obey orders. Russia has, however, suggested for some time past the formation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina into

INDEPENDENT PRINCIPALITIES: but Austria has resolutely answered that, rather than allow the realization of a scheme threatening the integrity of her own territory, she would herself annex these provinces. Some time ago Germany settled the difficulty thus created,

ACTING AS MEDIATOR. I was talking this morning with a member of the Austrian government, but I could not induce him to take a serious view of the revolt. I told him my news, and asked him whether the Ministry had recei tradictory information. "Oh, yes," he said, lighting a cigar; "it is all nonsense. We shall not interfere if w can possibly avoid it, though we have been obliged to concentrate a considerable body of troops on the frontier. Russia is equally indisposed to meddle just now, but she has done likewise; and these facts coming to the ears of the special correspondents of newspapers supply the matter for alarming telegrams. But the insurrection in the Herzegovina will be put down again this time by the Turks. The revolt in Bosnia was suppressed last Thursday, and was never of any cons quence. A considerable number of Servians have, however, crossed the Drina, and are

ROVING ABOUT ON PLUNDERING EXCURSIONS. They have not gained any military successes, and whenever they come in sight of Turkish troops they take to their heels with great swiftness and energy Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Banjaluka, which was interrupted, has been r stored; and the Turkish Ambassador, with whom I dined yesterday, has no fear of the result. He was very frank, and said that the telegrams from Constant nopie might be relied upon, for the Ministers of the Porte were anxious that the bondholders should see their danger if the insurrection was further supported. He said also that the Khedive of Egypt had offered to send a contingent of troops to put down the revolu-

This statement represents the general opinion of Austrian official persons very fairly; and, indeed, there is still no doubt that the Turks would be able to do their own business successfully if left to themselves. Every day, however, makes it more difficult for them to act with energy, because of the threatened intervention of the great Powers. Three empires, two kingdoms and a republic have asserted their rights to inter fere in the internal government of Turk ey and there fore the Porte is placed on

THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA. It is of extreme importance, on the one hand, that the Turks should act quickly, because a single victory on the part of the insurgents, no matter how it might have been gained, would induce the Servians to break from the feeble hold of Prince Milan, who is not a strong minded young man, and who has a very limited in fluence over his subjects. Moreover the first news of such a success would encourage Bosnia to rise again, and half Croatia might burst from the control of Austria very suddenly. But, on the other hand, if the Turks resort to prompt and severe measures the Northern Powers may assert that their efforts to insure a peaceable settlement of the trouble have been treated with disrespect. Finally, any delay in suppressing the revolt will reduce the Mohammedan chiefs of the Herze. govinia to absolute ruin and despair. Their corn and cattle will be all carried away by

BANDS OF PREDATORY THIEVES,

mostly foreigners; a famine will set in with the winter. The usual floods which occur in the rainy season will render military operations impossible. The Turkish garrisons will be abut up in barracks or encam

Banditti will wander about the hills to the destruction of trade and travel, and such a sanguinary civil war may follow as shall oblige Russia and Austria to put an end to it one way or another by the strong hand. All Europe might even drift into another war, literally shoved by the breech into causeless hostilities by

MEDDLERS AND MUDDLERS. Delay is the great danger, indeed; for the rainy sea son is about to commence, and there are no roads, canais or other means of transport during bad weather in these countries; and the Turkish armics must remain inactive in their winter quarters or go floundering about in pathless bogs to no purpose at all. For half a century, at least, plans have been from time to time submitted to the Porte for a good canal between Priepol and the Save; but no effect has ever been given to such proposals. Engineer after engineer has tried to get contracts for roads, but no roads have been made, and therefore the Herzegovina is fairly shut of from the world for six months out of every twelve Herein consists really the bad government of Turkey The charge which can be properly brought against th Turks is not that of ferocity or oppression, but of lazinesa. I have just heard of a plan for the founds

tion of A TRIUNE KINGDOM, which it is proposed shall comprise Croatia, Sclavonia and Dalmatia. The King of it is to be appointed by Russia, and it is to be incorporated into
A SOUTH SCLAVORIAN EMPIRE

I can think of no better illustration of the wild ideas—not of the rebels, who have, perhaps, no ideas, but of the odd lot of politicions who are looking on a them and trying to pick up something out of the gen eral scramble. The worst tidings I have heard for the Turks is that Prince Bismarck, it is said, is in favor of the annexation of the Herzegovina to Austria. It is certain that the papers, inspired by the Berlin Foreign Office, are beginning to write with unexpected favor of the insurgents: Moreover, the German delegate at

THE CONSULAR CONGRESS OF MOSTAR has been instructed to support his Austrian colleagu in any demands he may make upon Turkey. It is said behind the scenes here that Prussia desires a catastrophe in the East, that Austria may find employment her troops and be kept out of any alliance France. Should there, however, be some truth in this rumor, Prince Bismarck has abruptly become more Austrian than the Austrians, for neither the Kaiser nor his advisers have any desire to increase the difficulties

Lord Derby is understood to be supporting a verquestionable policy, and an English peer, who is on as ntimate terms with the Foreign Minister as any one ever is, said frankly to me that the British Foreign Sec with Turkey to check her advance upon the Angle-In dian frontier.

I find the opinion everywhere gaining ground that the Consul Congress at Mostar will prove a failure, as my previous letters must have enabled the American lic to anticipate. The insurgents are afraid to put down their arms while the Congress is sitting, and, moreover, they are so divided among themselves that it is difficult to open any satisfactory negotiation with them. Several of the persons who call themselves leaders of the insurrection would be willing to treat on the basis of getting some advantage for themselves; but It has been hitherto found by experience that none o them had any real influence over the wandering robbers who make the real strength of the move ment, and who will go on plundering and cattle stealing till their arms are forcibly taken from them. The Turks, upon their part, cannot put an end to hostilities, because if they did so they would leave the Mohammedan population of the province entirely at the mercy of the insurgents. A congress of six commercial gentlemen sitting to arrange the condition of peace, upon which nobody is agreed, during the midst of a civil war, would be a very nove speciacle, and no good can be expected from the interence of the great Powers until the fighting has been brought to an end without it. Moreover, precedents in this case are unfortunate, and they certainly lend color to the belief that the promises of a mixed commission of this sort are not to be trusted. It has been said with great truth by a living statesman, to whom all forms of evasion are familiar, that "accepting a mediation in principle" (as the Sultan has done) "is the most courteous form of refusing a demand." Thus it so happened that when last a rebellion broke out in the Herzegovina, in 1861, events took much the same turn as they are taking now. The insurgents kept quiet during the dalayering of some consuls, presided over by Omer Pacha, and at last a proposal of peace was drawn up by their joint endeavors and forwarded by a special courier to Constantinople for the Sultan's approval. The Sultan, however, clined altogether to ratify the treaty, and, meantime

ONE LUCA VUCALOVIC, now forgotten, died a few years ago, a Russian pe sioner at Ocessa. It was, perhaps, a satisfactory end of the business for him, because Odessa is a pleasant seaside bathing place, with a good climate, and his pension was ample; but Russia has now survived the weakness of giving pensions, and Ljubibratich, who is the best own rebel of those now in arms, cannot prudently feel sure that a dignified and gilded retreat will be provided for him. Indeed, Ljubibratich has better cards in his hand if he knows how to play them; for it is just possible that the Turks may make use of him as the French made use of And e Kader and the Russians made use of Schamyl during the wars in Algeria and in the Caucasus. It would perhaps even be good policy to let him proclaim himself Gran Vojvod, and to recognize his title, if a sufficient number of the insurgents could be brought to do so likewise, be cause the Porte would then have somebody to treat with, and a somebody who would be found manageable enough if the usual terms were offered to him. Abd el Kader, the heroes of Algeria and Caucasus, were both found extremely willing to sell countries, which in no sense belonged to them, for a small pension.

Omer Pacha having received large reinforcements of

troops, stamped the rebellion out. Its leader.

THE YOUNG SERVIANS-PROPOSED CONGRESS OF THE SIX POWERS-THE RELIEF OF TRE-

VIENNA, Sept. 4, 1875.

"The telegram from Ragusa" trick has been found out, and within these last few days has been exchanged

THE TELEGRAM FROM CONSTANTINOPLE." Both of them are mere Stock Exchange devices, and I learn from good authority this morning that several of the messages by wire, dated from the Turkish capital and published in the principal European journals were never sent from Constantinople. Fabricators of false news should remember that the governments of the Old World keep a very

STRICT WATCH OVER THE TELEGRAPH. and all the despatches which do not seem to refer to ordinary business or to love affairs, as well as those which bear unknown or false signatures, are trans mitted to a department specially organized to de The despatches. cypher and explain them. or, rather, some despatches, alleged to have en sent to the HERALD in the Arnim case, vere said to have been deciphered and were read in court the Prussian government leaving it to be inferred that the correspondence had come into their hands by this dishonest method. Indeed, neither the post nor the wire is inviolate in Europe.

The news of this morning is meagre and contradictory There is some talk of

A CONGRESS OF SOVERBIGNS before the fine weather is over. That is another Stock Exchange idea. The Sultan will not move from Constantinople in so far as he is concerned. The Czar could not visit him without offending all the traditions of his people and all Eastern customs, by which it is underod that the first visit must always be paid by the inferior. The Emperor of Austria would not go again to Constantinople or consent to meet the Sultan because the last or rather the only time that these tw saw each other face to face the Sultan insulted the Kaiser and turned that fat back of his upon his imperial brother. Moreover, the Sultan now feels suller and angry; he does not, personally, care two straws about civilized Europe, and has taken some pains to show his contempt. His sentiments are very much like those which may be not unreasonably supposed to

with a fiv on his nose and his tail tied with ribbons to his horns. What is much more probable is that there

A DIPLOMATIC CONGRESS AT VIENNA but why it should assemble, or what it will do when i has assembled, are questions to which nobody can find

THE BUSINESS OF THE HERZEGOVINA was at its commencement a mere border foray or raids

of cattle stealers. If the big Parliaments had been | Europe which has a stomach for fighting and is

sitting, and a few "personal explanations" such as that between Mr. Plimsoli and Mr. Bates, between M. Gambetta and M. Raoul Duval, between Herr Falck and the leader of the German ciericals, had taken place, no one would have paid the smallest attention to it; but it chanced to break out in the dull season of the year, when newspapers hardly know what to do for copy, and it was a capital opportunity for giving employment to those hangers-on of the press who nust be employed now and then and receive retainers, because they may be really wanted some time or other. and every journal nowadays must know where to put its hand suddenly on

A WAR CORRESPONDENT. It is for this reason, and for this reason only, as far as can be at present discerned, that a raid of cattle stealers has passed into an event which interests courts and cabinets. It is partly a Stock Exchange and partly

AN AUTUMN NEWSPAPER CONCERN. The Turks, dealt with by the Western Powers after se methods and in some such fashion as

DOGS DRAW A BADGER, have taken up the thing in grim earnest, and the cattle stealers are everywhere flying before them. Unfortunately for the Herzegovinian farmers, they are

PLYING THE WRONG WAY, amid the general confusion, to hurry such large flocks and herds across the frontier that a fat ox is now sold in the Croatian markets for \$5 or \$6. Thus much is known to-day of the warlike aspects of the revolt, and no more. The leaders of the rebellion, if there ever were any leaders besides the newspaper

imaginary leaders, who were 80 MANY GYPSIES PLAYING AT POLITICS, have all run away. They have disappeared so co pletely when brought to book by the Turks that the heap of mud hovels which is called Trebigne, and which would have some military importance in

A RRAL WAR, was relieved without opposition from the presence the insurgents. That is to say, a few barelegged louts, who thought they could steal more profitably at a distance, took to their heels, and the rest swore that they had never been seen or heard of either thieving or making a noise. That was

THE TRUE HISTORY of the relief of Trebigne. Also the monastery of Duzi, one of the headquarters of the rioters, was

STORMED WITHOUT OPPOSITION by the Turks, who thus recovered most of the arms and amunition stolen from them a fortnight ago. All the troublesome rogues in petticoats who have been making the hullabaloo of late are hiding themselves in the hills close to the Austrian frontier. When detachments of Turks follow them they sneak over the border, and turn up swaggering with stolen pistols at Ragusa. Of course, they would like to have another turn at their trade, and they will do so if the thing can be managed with impunity under some colorable pretext-not other

In truth all the neighboring nationalities object to divide the sympathies and subscriptions of the emotional

PRIENDS OF LIBERTY

with the cattle dealers of the Herzegovina, and the energetic hostility of the Hungarians, who succeeded the Poles in the enjoyment of the profits to be derived from the spare cash of humanitarians has frustrated all plans of annexing Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria, or erecting their provinces into a new. SEMI-SOVEREIGN STATE.

Austria will, and must stop short at proposals for reforms, which Turkey may or may not accept. "What reforms?" may Mahmoud Pacha very pertinently ask. To which question Count Zichy, the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, may or will answer, "Ah!" After this conversation it is probable that the conservative ministry, just raised to power by the Sultan, will be

None of the reports in circulation respecting the successes of the rebels are worthy of credence. Thus it was said a few days ago that 4,000 Servian troops were marching to the aid of the insurgents, whereas the fact is that the effective army of Servia only amounts to 3,500 men all told, and none of them have budged an inch. A few hundred Servian boys may possibly desire to mingle in the "scrimmage," but they, too, may change, their minds when they have had a talk with their friends, and the hot enthusiasm with which they left their schools and colleges will be much cooled down because the new Servian ministry, which politically represents

THE YOUNG SERVIANS, is much opposed to the Obreunovich dynasty, represented by Prince Milan and Miss Keshko; and they want to restore the old "Georgian Princes," a family which were bundled out of supremacy by the Swineherd who founded the princely race now governing. The importance to be attached to the politics of these barbarous people may be estimated from the fact that the NEW PRIME MINISTER OF SERVIA

can neither read nor write. His name it Stevtscha, as nearly as it can be written in Latin characters, and there is one Ristich, who is to do his writing and readtion it can be called-has been fairly crushed out. Should Montenegro or Servia move, the Sultan, in his present angry mood, would probably send orders to occupy Servia and Montenegro, a course of proceeding which would really give diplomacy some work to de; for Turkey would entirely subject them, begin to levy taxes, and leave the six Powers to protest and go

It is not so clear that 'they could take any effective action in such a case. Russia and Germany would con fine themselves to diplomatic dealings, which would mean all talk and no fighting. Austria could not ac in the teeth of all the national feeling in Hungary. France is paralyzed, and would have no reason she were free to do so. nd would welcome any policy which would give better chances to Turkish bondholders. Italy is out of the hunt altogether for any practical purpose. Thus the outlooks of Turkey are not so bad as they seem, and she has every inducement to act vigoro after her own lights.

The six commercial travellers who were to have met at Mostar to settle the business have had some difficulty in assembling. It is even reported that their efforts in the conciliation way have failed; but that cannot be true, because they have not yet made any collective report. The notion that the Russian Consul was taken ill for diplomatic reasons, and that the Cor sular Congress was broken up in that way, is too abentertained. "Only fancy," said a Russian boyard to me yesterday, with a loud laugh, "Prince Gortschakoff sending instructions to a consul to sham sickness, in order that he might not be obliged to meet five other mercantile men at an out of the way town in Turkey." The objection to

THE MEETING OF CONSULS at Mostar is this-they have no one to negotiate with when they have met. They and the presiding Pacha might pass any resolutions they pleased among themselves; but when they had done so, things would remain just as they were before. If one were to imagine a council of Norman burghers, negotiating to pacify Sherwood forest during

THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF ROBIN HOOD, one might get a much clearer idea of the present situs tion in the Herzegovina. If one could imagine six European mercantile men, from the Hanse towns, Venice, Milan, London, Amsterdam and Glasgow as sembling to pacify

ROB ROY MACGREGOR one might form a perfectly just notion of the labors of

six Consuls at Mostar. A sly old gentleman named Vukotik (pronoun Vussetitch), who is related to some corn merchants at Odessa, and who is father-in-law to the Prince of Montenegro, has been acting as go-between in the present instance. Vukotik called on the Russian Consul Jastrebow to see what was going on under the auspices of Russia, and he was promptly told to return home. "Give me something, then, to be quiet," said Vukotik; and he added, "if you don't, the Montenegrins will b up." "So much the worse for them." said Consul Jastrebow, after which nothing more was heard of Vukotik in that direction. Then, too, the insurgents altogether distrusted Vukotik, because he could do nothing. "Can't you let us go cattle stealing in peace while the row lasts, you meddlesome old Vukotik?" said the rebels, or such of them as Vukotik could discover, 'Well," said (or thought) Vukotik, "perhaps I had be ter leave you alone;" and so Vukotik disappears from contemporary history, his pacificatory mission having failed in the sight of all the penny papers.

Of course our old friends Cashlesse and Rowdyman with the Vicomte de Videsac and Freiherr von Wenigwitz, are rushing to the scene of action with money borrowed from their tailors, who are not sorry to se the last of them. That is to say, all the riffraff of

pecuniary straits has gone off to see if its promissor sort can be got out of the shindy. One would like, however, to know what the borderers of the Herzegovina will do with such allies or what they will do when they get to their destination? They will have to skip about the hills in the rain, without anything to eat, beyond an occasional putrid sheep's head baked in a hole of a mountain cavern, and they will have to run away as fast as they can go whenever they see a red cap. After a week or two of this trade, unenlivened by gir and water or casinos, they will perhaps have had enough of it. If not they will do more harm than good to the cause they join, if it be a cause.

The troubles of the Porte are, however, increasing One Coroneus, a baggy-breeched Greek, who was mixed up with the fighting in Crete a few years ago, has set off with a plot in his head to get up a riot in Epirus. Now, both Epirus and Thessaly have been long ripe for re volt, and are made of highly inflammable material. They have been crying out for the last twenty years, through the Athenian newspapers, for annexation to Greece. What the cry signifies is not so clear, for no Greek of means or respectability has ever thought fit to reside in his native land, and the Rallis, the Rhodoconachis, the Mavrocordalos and the rest of them have all preferred to go on enduring a voluntary exile in foreign countries But the people of Thessaly and Epirus are as ignorant and silly as the populace in other places, and it is very likely that Coroneus may induce them to make such a disturbance as will cost the Porte some money to

It is not necessary at present to inquire into the romantic aspect of the case, nor to ask whether it is right in the abstract that Christians should be governed by infidels. The real question at issue is whether Turkey shall be broken up, and, if so, how are its possessi to be divided? As a matter of fact the rayahs in Tur key are not in any sense governed by the Mohamme dans. They have their own laws and their own magis trates to administer them. They have absolute free dom of worship. How are they going to get a better government? And if no good is to be done by Coro neus and other red-hand agitators, why the sooner they are caught and abated or put to flight the better.

A very queer complaint has been made against the Turks. It is reported this morning in some of the liberal papers here that "the troops under Dervish Pacha (who is, by the way, an Austrian, while his commanderin chief, Mehemet Ali Pacha, is a Prussian) have com mitted several acts of violence." In the same journals it is announced that the insurgents have "carried off all the live stock" in the neighborhood and are "selling them openly?) in the Austrian markets. Now that cattle-stealers who have been stopped in their operations or molested while stealing should complain of rough usage is something peculiarly frank and amusing. yet this is the latest charge against the Turks, and it has aroused a considerable amount of indignation. Let as be thankful for small mercies.

THE TRIPOLI OUTRAGE.

END OF THE TROUBLES-THE PASHA MAKES AN APOLOGY.

United States Steamer Congress, off Tripo Barbary, August 26, 1875.

The Consular troubles have finally been settled amicably by His Excellency the Pasha acceding to the demands made upon him by Captain Earl English and Captain D. B. Harmony, United States Navy, the former of this ship, the latter of the United States steamer Hartford, both ships having been ordered here to settle, in conjunction with Michael Vidal, American Consul, the insult offered to the American Consul a month since. The demands were as follows, viz :-

First-A withdrawal, in writing, of the letters written by the Pasha to the American Consul, on the 5th and 6th of August, demanding his appearance at the courts, to answer a charge brought against him by two officers of the Ottoman Navy. Second-A written guarantee of the peaceful inten-

tions of the Tripolitan authorities toward not only the United States Consul, but all of its citizens. Third-The punishment of the sailor of the Ottoman Navy who surreptitiously entered the premises of the

American Consul on the 24th of July. Fourth-The suspension, for four months, of the Judge and other officials of the court which demanded the

presence of the Consul. Fifth-A verbal apology from the Pasha, in full uniform, with all his insignia of rank, at the American Consulate, to the Consul, at half-past three P. M., Au-

The apology was given on this date, at the time and place fixed, our government being represented by Captain D. B. Harmony, Captain Bartlett, United States Marine Corps: Second Lieutenant Gibson, United States Marine Corps; Lieutenant Commander H. Elmer, United States Navy, and ten privates of marines, who assembled with the Consul in his consulate and received the verbal apology offered, in French, by the Pasha for the conduct of himself and officials to the American

Consul. I write in great haste, having but a few moments to spare before the Hartford sails for Malta. We follow I will forward you an accurate account of the whole matter, correspondence, &c., with also an account of the insult offered to two of the officers of this ship when on an official visit to the American Consul's, on our arrival here. August 17, 1875, which was applopized for by the municipal authorities of the city of Tripoli verbally at the Consulate on the 23d inst.

STEAMSHIP DISABLED AT SEA. THE DELAY OF THE OVERDUE STEAMER ETHI-

OPIA ACCOUNTED FOR.

Considerable anxiety has been felt by the friends here of passengers from Glasgow on board the steamship Ethiopia, of the Anchor line, on account of the delay of that steamer. This anxiety will probably be lessened by the news reported by the Dutch steamship Mass, from Rotterdam, which arrived here yesterday. The Ethiopia leit Glasgow on the 4th inst., and has, consequently, been out sixteen days. On the 14th inst. sho was sighted and spoken by the Maas in latitude 44 deg. 50 min. and longitude 47 deg. 40 min. She was then moving slowly under sail. Captain Craig reported that the main shaft of the engine was broken, but that repairs were being made, and that the Ethiopia would probably be enabled to proceed with steam power upon the 16th inst. He declined offers of assistance, but transferred the mails which the Ethiopia was carrying to the Maas. Captain Craig, of the Ethiopia, is known as an able and courageous seaman, and it may be relied upon that he will bring his vessel into this port if it lies within the power of man to do so. It is probable that the voyage of the Ethiopia will be lengthened a day or more still by the severe weather which now prevails. from Rotterdam, which arrived here yesterday. The

BURNED AT SEA.

DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER ZODIAC. The steamer Antonio, from Savannah, which arrived

in this port yesterday, brought among her passengers the chief engineer, two firemen, three sailors and three passengers of the steamship Zodiac, which was burned while on her passage from Nassau to this port. The following details were gathered by a Herald reporter on the subject of the burning of the ill-fated vessel :-The Zodiac left Nassau on the afternoon of the 6th nst., and the fire took place at five o'clock on the folinst., and the fire took place at five o'clock on the following morning, when the vessel was about twentynine miles from Abaco, near where the ill-fated
Missouri was burned some years ago. All
the Zodiac's passengers and crew were saved. How
the fire occurred is a mystery. The last scen of the
vessel was that she was enveloped in a wall of flames.
The fire was first discovered in the forward lower hold.
The smoke came out in blinding volumes as soon as the
hatches were taken off. The engine room was soon
filled with the dense smoke, and the engineers and firemen were unable to see. The fire gained with terrible
rapidity, and all efforts to save the vessel were at once
seen to be useless. The boats and raft were speedily
lowered, and good order prevailed, which is doubtless
the reason that no loss of life occurred. The steamer's
silver, some passenger baggage, and some provisions
were placed on the life raft. The crew and
passengers left the
vessel in three boats,
one of them towing the raft, which proved
so heavy that it had to be abandoned. After rowing
for many bours under a broiling sun, Elbow Key, Abaco,
was reached, several of the passengers suffering from
exposure to the great heat. The crew and passengers
then took schooners to Nassau, and from there proreceded to Savannah. Captain Chapin, of the Zodiac,
his purser, Mr. Charles Weldon, and the steward, are
still at Savannah, but will, doubtless, come on here
within a few days. The rest of the passengers of the
Zodiac arrived in this city by railroad hast Friday. The
investigation as to the cause of the fire and the loss of
the steamer will, doubtless, be commenced by the
United States local inspectors of steamships within a
couple of weeks. lowing morning, when the vessel was about twentyouple of weeks.

FIGHTING MISCEGENATIONISTS.

George Robinson, a colored man residing at Jamaica, was badly beaten and stabbed in the right shoulder, on Saturday night, on Washington street, in that village, by John Pheifer, a white man, who is married to a colored woman. Cause, jealousy.

FALL

Fifteen Thousand Operatives and Forty Mills Idle.

THE "VACATION" DIFFICULTY

Statements of Manufacturers and Society Leaders.

A Review of the Situation and Probabilities.

FALL RIVER, Mass. Sept. 18, 1875.

Notwithstanding the resolutions of the weavers at the Opera House here the other evening, it will probably be ceks before the operatives go to work again. Fifteen thousand of these people are now parading the streets day after day, the victims of shrewd, designing menwho live by their misfortune. When they left the mills six weeks ago to go on what was termed a "vacation" for thirty days, it was to avoid the ten per cent reduc tion which manufacturers proposed in consequence of the dearth of trade and the falling off in prices. They claimed that the mill owners had reaped profits before and since the war, and could afford to run on low rates, for a time at least. The "vacation" was therefore agreed upon-which was, in reality, a strikeand the mills were closed. They did not propose to bear the burden alone, in any case, and before the termination of the thirty days two divisions of the help proposed a compromise. They will go to work again at something less, but they must be allowed to go back to their old places, just as they were before. Then the manufacturers met them with this reply:— We demanded a reduction from twenty-seve twenty-four cents a cut, as it was only at this rate our capital would give us any return whatever. You in mediately agreed upon a plan of suspension and left our works standing idle. Under the circum would as soon keep closed. The demand is so slight for cotton and print cloths that it does not exhaust our stock, and there are but few contracts to be had. Still, we might go on making for stock. We cannot do so on your terms, however. If you go to work again it will be upon our terms, not yours. You left without cere-mony, and we cannot and will not be ruled by any such arbitrary discipline as that to which you appear sub jected by your leaders." Thus the manufacturers and the help stand face to face in open conflict.

THE PROBLEM AS IT IS. It is a strange problem. Here are the 15,000 oper atives, mostly without even the barest means of subsistence, led to abandon their work by a few scheming organizers. Then they are willing finally to return to their looms and spindles, but want conditions. When they stopped, the monthly wages, amounting to \$500,000, was lost to the town and the tradespeople. There stand the manufacturers in an attitude of half defiance, half reconciliation. Their forty mills and plant, representing a capital of nearly \$30,000,000, are conproductive, though the heavy mortgage interest must be met as before. They have a stock of goods from which to fill special orders, and seem confident of meeting a limited demand for six months. But they are not making any money, and do not expect to make much, supposing they were to re-open their mills to-morrow. If the different divisions of labor here-the spinners, weavers and carders-will agree to forego all clains, all society conditions among themselves, the owners will open their factories at the twenty-four cents a cut, and go on making at the barest profit, as they claim.

But they intimate that it may be necessary to cut down lower still. Supposing the men and women go to work at the reduced rate now and continue to in the stock, the result will be to send prices down still more; and, unfortunately, the near future has not the most promising aspect for manufacturers. If the twenty four cent rate is the lowest (as the help claim) at which they can earn even the smallest necessaries for themselves and families, how will they act when smaller compensation is determined upon? And if the owners do not receive remuneration now, when they have so reduced the labor scale, they can scarcely expect their capital to be more productive later on in the winter, when orders and prices may fall off. THE HAND-TO-HAND CONTEST.

This seems to be, at first sight, one of those insurmountable difficulties between capital and labor. The aborer is quarrelling with the manufacturer and starving his family because he cannot control the capital from which his bread is derived to suit the society rules by which he is governed. The manufacturer do as he likes with his own, and threatens to withdraw his capital into smoother and more remunerative channels of trade or place it in savings banks and real estate. The fact is; both sides are strongly tinged with selfishness. The laborer, with that shortsighted ness characteristic of him when he wants to strike. mistook the signs of the times, and when he had filled his employer's warehouses with stock, under the impression that the goods were ordered, went out, believing that the employer could not do without him, notwithstanding the em-ployer had demanded the lower rate. The manufacurers saw some little advantages in having their mills closed for a while. In the first place, it was expected that a sudden cessation would cause prices to go upand then their stock would have produced nice little fortunes. In the next place, the market was full, and as contracts were scarce and but little more was being made at the time, they did not object to saving the half million dollars a month which they had been paying for wages. But both the capitalist and laborer have been deceived. Prices did not raise sufficiently to pay the smallest interest on the idle plant and capital, and when the mills closed here manufacturers in other places be gan making the Fall River classes of goods, thus keep ing down the price of printing cloths to 5% a 5% cents. UNREMUNERATED ENTERPRISE

ing the present ten per cent, about which there has been so much trouble. Despite these the manufacturers claim that the operatives have been saving money. As a proof of this they point to the \$10,000 000 now on deposit in Fall River savings banks and the gradual acquisition of dwellings and stores by the thrifty and provident. But it seems scarcely fair to place the whole of this amount of savings to the credit of the operatives. Hundreds of storekeepers and even men of extensive means have been accumulating in the savings banks during the past two years, as the interest paid by these institutions has been higher than the profits from special speculations. A short time since Governor Howard remarked that his capital in manufactories had not returned so large a percentage as though he had put it into the savings institutions, and hinted that there was no longer a margin in the cloth trade. THE MANUPACTURERS' STATEMENT. Yesterday I met a member of the Manufacturers

Since the panic of 1873 there have been three reduc-

tions in the wages of the help at the mills-i. a., reckon

Board of Trade, to whom all matters concerning the interests of the mills are submitted. Speaking of the strike, he said :- "The whole difficulty has been incited and fed by a few Lancashire men, who, as officers of organizations, go around fomenting trouble. These people want us to acknowledge their superior strength and wisdom by taking back their society friends and them only. This we don't propose to do. We made a little money by the temporary rise in prices, though not enough to pay the interest on capital for a month. However, that does not amount to much. There is no doubt in my own mind that the instant all these mills reopen prices will fall very low, Still, we are willing to go on making goods, for we believe that it is only by this means, by strenuous efforts at production, that trade can be brought back again into its proper channels. If a man goes on consuming and producing nothing the veriest boy, versed in the principles of political economy, will say that soon there will be nothing left to consume. So that if we want to arrive at a healthy condition we must produce all we can and then look round for consumers. We believe, at least, this is the only method, and are willing to start on this

"People," continued my informant, "complain that the state of affairs is less favorable to the help now than it was before the war. Now, we are paying from forty to fifty per cent more for labor than we did in 1860, and yet the price of food and rent here has not

advanced to anything like that extent. Our corporate tions build tenements and rent them from \$9 50 to \$4 50 a month for each family, so that you can see that in this one important stem alone they have received a

considerable advantage. "This fight between the help and the manufacturers must be ended. If the help want to control us and our capital it is manifest that they have undertaken a serious task, serious especially for themselves, for of course we shall keep our mills closed for a certain period, and, after that time, shall reopen with nonunion hands and work, even though we should have to employ armed guards to protect our persons and property. But, as I said before, we are willing to open our mills if the help express their desire to work at our terms. I do not apprehend any trouble even though we should keep closed all the winter. Nothing can be gained by violence or Communistic re-volt. The people who talk loudest about rioting and robbery are the officers of organizations who will do all they can to continue the trouble.

"But is not the continuance of the strike causing great distress 999 I inquired

"Doubtless," said he, "there are cases of individual suffering. Yet, of the whole population of 46,000, there are but few instances of starvation. We have allowed the operatives to remain in our tenements, in the first place. Had we turned them into the streets when they left the mills the distress would have been much greater. Some have left of their own accord, however; others may have to leave later if they become obnoxious. What we want is to see the spinners (who are all men) and the other organizations (composed of men and boys and women) come to an understanding among themselves; then we can treat with them. present they are divided into hostile factions." SUPPERING AMONG THE OPERATIONS.

Of course this gentleman desired to make the picture brighter than it is. There is really intense suffering among the operatives. Hungry and poorly clad men and women haunt the rooms of the societies, hotels and stores, asking for relief and assistance. The other norning when they broke ground and commenced getting out the foundations of the new Post Office and Custom House on Bedford street there were 600 or 700 men looking on and anxiously waiting for work. But you need only to walk the streets for two or three hours to realize the suffering of these poor people. Young girls, from ten to thirteen years of age, may be seen without shoes or stockings walking about the small thoroughfares, looking neglected and sorrowful, and, in some instances, with scarcely sufficient clothing to render them decent. At every corner, in every street, dozens of sad-looking men stand gazing about them with their hands in their pockets. There is scarcely any building going on, and but for a little city work, such as the making of sewers, laying gas pipes, &c., there would be an absolute labor famine. The huge "palaces of industry," like the Mechanics', the Merchants', the Granite and Troy mills, are as silent as the grave. A our amid these places gives you the idea of Sunday, so quiet and monotonous everything seems.

Said a hotel keeper to me, "I wonder they have not raided on us before this. Their appeals for 'something to eat' are constant. But we are doing nothing, and may be said to be almost as badly off as they are. There is no money circulating; there is no work going on outside of the milis; there is but little for storekeepers but trust business; altogether we are in a bad

THE OPERATIVE'S STORY. Meeting a prominent weaver, I asked him why his ociety still advocated the maintenance of a strike that had aiready caused so much mischief and suffering? His reply was short but characteristic. "Our labor is our capital. Our labor has not been sufficiently remunerative for two years, and we propose to bring the manufacturers to terms. We have made many of them rich, while we are mostly poor. They want to squeeze out of us the last pulse of energy and be able to starve is into absolute submission to anything they may propose. If we accept the present reduction of ten per cent in a month we may be docked ten per cent more, When the markets rise we get no increase. When the markets fall we are made to bear the full amount of the depreciation by having our prices cut down. Why shouldn't the manufacturers share it with us? They haven't done so, but we will make there if

There is a singular idea prevalent with some that the mills are too numerous and that it would be better either to close one-half of them permanently or reduce the general working force to that extent. For instance, an old Fall River journalist informed me that there was no doubt in his mind that the mill owners had overdone matters. Their business was promising a few years since, but lately, notwithstanding the slackness of trade and the want of promise in the future they had gone into mill building quite extensively, and several were yet in an ununished state. Said he:—"There is but one way out of our difficulty, and that is to settle our labor dispute and open up some new source of trade. The operatives must soon either work or rebel. I think that they will soon come to believe, however, that half a loaf is better than none, and that they will weavers' committee may recommend this. But these organizations war one against the other, and neither is able to help its own destitute. One organization has been sending agents about the country trying to collect mo which to buy food for the hungry, but they have not succeeded well. The others have in some instances exhausted their available funds and are unable to meet

the demands made upon them.

SUNSHINE IN THE EAST. Everything looks murky just now, but there is a ray of hope in the distance, and that is the new source of trade, which may solve our difficulties. You remember during the cotton famine in Great Britain that a certain ambassador stated if the Chinese would only take to wearing English calicoes and linens there would be work for every man, woman and child to provide the goods. Now, our manufacturers are determined to try what they can do in Japan and China, and have, I stand, sent several very large consignments to these countries with flattering results. Should this enterprise prove a thorough success we may soon see a return of old time business.

we now suffer from."

THE EXTREMISTS. old time business days and a speedy end to the troubles

"What will be the probable result if the mill owners should insist on a lower rate than the present ten cent

reduction?" I asked, "I fear," said he, "that we shall then have trouble for you cannot always reason with people who are led to believe they are being perpetually robbed. But we earnestly hope that the good sense of the manufacturers will lead them to avert any such trouble. Of course there are a few old country operatives, English and Irish, who believe that they have been ground down to the lowest point, and if they accept the present reduction it is the lowest they can or will accept without

making serious trouble." Thus, looking at the affairs here from every side, we see a total cessation of business, great poverty and much quiet suffering, a sad want of confidence between the employer and employe, and the locking up of millions that might be circulated for the general weal.

COLD WATER POLITICIANS.

The Queens County Convention of Prohibitionists assembled on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Hempstead, and organized by the choice of E. J. Hendrickson, of Queens, as President; Dr. True, of Flushing, Vice President, and Edgar McMullen as Secretary. The Committee on Nominations reported an indor of the candidates for State officers as presented by the State Temperance Convention, with the Rev. B. F. State Temperance Convention, with the Rev. B. F. Reeve, of Patchogue, for Senator in the First district, and the following county ticket:—Treasurer, Henry B. Rider, of Hempstead; Superintendent of the Foot, Elias J. Hendrickswon, of Queens; Coroner, George K. Lewan, of Newtown; Justice of Sessions, Wallaco Kirby, of North Hempstead; Assembly, First district, Silas W. Albertson; Second district, David K. Elmendorf, of Pearsalis; School Commissioner, First district, John P. Ellis. A County Executive Committee was also appointed, and strong resolutions were adopted favoring separate temperance political organizations.

organizations.

The Suffolk County Prohibition Convention, held at Lake Grove, made the following nominations:—Assem-The Suffolk County Prohibition Convention, held at Lake Grove, made the following nominations:—Assembly, Edward Y. Reeve, of Nattituck; School Commissioners, Sylvester T. Tuthil, of Cutchogue, and Egbert Hulse, of Bellport; County Treasurer, Charles H. Hulse, of Sayville; Superintendent of the Poor, Otheniel S. Smith, of Patchogue; Justice of Sessions, J. Hainey Youngs, of Riverhead; Coroners, Dr. James J. Bakers, of Yaphank, Dr. Isaac Borts, of Saville, and William, H. Griffing, of East Marion; for Coroner to fill vacancy, Dr. Henry P. Terry, of Cutchogue. A county committee was also elected.

YACHTING NOTE,

Yacht Madeleine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Voorhis, from New York, is at anchor off the HERALD telegraph station at Whitestone